THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1853. THE ELECTION OF JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS GEN-ERAL BY THE PEOPLE.

The amendments to the constitution providing for the election of Judges and Attorneys General by the people having been ratified by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote, it now becomes the duty of the Leg slature to consider the ways and means of carrying them into effect. The matter has been freely discussed in private circles, and there appears to be some conflict of opinion; first, as to the power of the present legislature to fill vacancies, and second, as to its power, under the schedule, to order a general election by the people. We pro ose to consider these two points as briefly and concisely as possible.

1st. After a patient and thorough investigation of the subject, we are clearly of opinion that all power to elect is at once taken from the Legislature, as soon as the ratification of the smend ments is officially declared. From that moment they become part and parcel of the constitution - the power to elect the officers mentioned reverts to the people, from whence it was derived and the constitution recognice : no mode of ele ting them except by the sovereign will. The constitution is emphatic in declaring that all amendments, as soon as ratified, shall become a part of the constitution. It says:

"And if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of all the citizens of the State, voting for Repre sentatives voting in their favor, such amendment or amendments shall become part of this Constitu-

Here it is seen that the incorporation of the amendments as part of the constitution (after they have been passed upon by the two preceding legislatures) is made dependent on only one fact, viz their ratification by the people. When this fact is as estained, they go into effect as part of the supreme law, and the clauses in conflict with them are repealed.

We assume the fact, that the ratification of the amendments has been officially ascertained. The 3d and 5th sections of the sixth article of the constitution, then, read as follows:

Secrios 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at large, and the Judges of such inferior courts as the Legislature may establish, shall be elected by the qualified voters residing within the bounds of any district or circuit to which such inferior Judge or Judges, either in law or equity may be assigned by ballot, in the same manner that members of the General Assembly are elected. Courts may be established to be holden by the Justices of the Peace. Judges of the Supreme Court shall be thirty-five years of age, and shall be elected for a term of

Sec. 5. An Attorney General for the State shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at large, and the Attorney for any circuit or district to which a Judge of an inferior court may be assigned, shall be elected by the qualified voters within the bounds of such district or circuit, in the same manner that members of the General Assembly are elected; all said attorneys, both for the State and circuit or district, shall hold their offices for the term of six years. In all cases where the Attorney for any district fails or refuses to atshall have the power to appoint an Attorney pr

Here are express provisions that Judges and Attorneys General shall be elected by the people. These express provisions exclude every other manner of electing these officers, for it is an inflexible rule in the construction of statutes (and which applies with the same force to constitutions) that every statute which limits a thing to be done in a particular form includes in itself a negative, to wit: that it shall not be done otherwise. Upon no pretext, then, can the Legislature proceed hereafter to elect a Judge or Attorney General, for whatever that pretext is it comes in conflict with express provisions of the Constitution in regard to the election

It has been suggested that the 4th section of the 7th article of the Constitution gives the Legislature power to fill those vacancies which have already occurred in some of the judicial districts. That section provides that the Legislature may direct the manner of "the election of all officers and the filling of all vacancies that may happen by death, resignation or removal, not otherwise directed or provided for by this Constitution." But the manner of electing judges and attorneys general is otherwise directed and provided for by the Constitution, and therefore connot be fairly brought within the purview of this clause. Besides, to give such construction to this section would be to negative that express provision of the Constitution which give the

election of these officers to the people, and not to 2dly. Is the schedule a part of the Constitution We think it is not, but a resolution or law of the Legislature, and nothing more. It was not voted upon by the people, but simply the proposition to elect Judges and Attorneys General by the people was print-d upon the ballots. The 3d and 5th sections of article 6 of the Constitution are stricken out, and the 3d and 5th amendments are inserted But the schedule does not purport to be inserted instead of any part of the Constitution, nor does it purport to be annexed to the instrument as part and parcel of it. To be a part of the Constitution it must be clearly a part of the amendments proper. But it does not purport to be such. It speaks of the aggradments as being distinct from itself -as "the proposed amendments," "said amendments," &c. We think these reasons are of themselves sufficient to setale the point that the schedule is not a part of the Constitution. But there is, in addition, a very powerful reason for not considering it such, founded in the necessity of the case: The schedule says that "all Judges of the courts and attorneys contemplated in the proposed amendments, shall continue to hold their offices and exercise the duties and functions thereof according to the true existing laws and Constitution watil the election of their successors by the people," which it declares shall be under a law to be passed by the General Assembly "neraclessed AFTER the ratification of the proposed amendments by the people."-In submitting the amendments to the vote of the people at the same time the members of the present Assembly were chosen, the last Assembly, manifestly without so intending it, conferred the power (under the schedule) of passing this general election law upon the Legislature to be elected in 1855-that is, the Legislature next elected AFTER the ratification of the amendments by the people. We say it was manifestly not the intention of the Legislature to do this, because there was no good reason for it; but it certainly has done so, if there is

any virtue in the express language of the schedule.

election does take place, and it follows that all vacan-

cies which may occur previous to that time by re-

signation or death (for the schedule, though a part

of the Constitution, caunal continue a man in office

gard to Julges and Attorner's General, Neither can the Legislature confer the power to fill those vacancies upon the Governor, for what it enunot do itself it cannot delegate power to an agent to do: Under such discumstances, suppose that the Supreme Bench should become vacant by death-no improbable supposition -or that there should be a general resignation of all the judicial officers of the Statethe strange and alarming spectacle would be presented of a State without a judiciary, and without the legitimate effect of the assumption that the schedule is a part of the Constitution.

We have heard it conten led that the words in the schedule which continue the present officers in office "according to the true existing laws and constitution" are sufficient to authorize the Legislature to proceed, as formerly, to fill all vacancies which have occurred, or may occur previous to a general election by the people. The idea seems to be that these words continue in force the constitution unchanged until the amendments are carried into practical operation. This cannot be, for if the schedule be part of the constitution (as conten led by those who favor this construction) it becomes so at the same time with the amendments, and takes effect simultaneisting laws and constitution" do not recognize any manner of electing judges and attorneys general save by the people, and the exercise of such a power by the Legislature would be a clear usurpation Besides, to give this construction to the words we have quoted would make the language of the schedule ambiguous and inconsistent. It was evidently the intention of the Legislature, in passing the schodule, to prevent vacancies by continuing in office those judges and attorneys general whose terms might expire previous to the practical operations of the amendments, and authorizing them to exercise the duties of their office "according to the existing laws and constitution" which in all respects, except the power of election, are the same now as previous to the ratification of the amendments. It could never have been intended that the tenure of those offloers should be effected by these words, when thattenure was expressly continued "until the election of

their successors by the people." It is contended that the schedule cannot vacate (which it purports to do) all the offices within its purview unless it be considered a part of the constitution. We admit the force of the objection .-The schedule in the view we take of it does not vacate all the offices within its purview. But it does not follow that the incumbents of these offices may therefore, hold over until the expiration of the various terms for which they have severally been elect-

ed. It is believed by many that the amendments per se remove such officers as soon as their successors are elected by the people. Without endorsing or protesting against this view, we would suggest that there can be no real difficulty in the way of vacating all offices within the purview of the constitution, if the Legislature is disposed to carry out the manifest wishes of the people in the premises. The people have declared it to be their wish themselves to elect, hereafter, their own judiciary offi-

cers. This power, which they once delegated to their representatives, they have taken back. Having thus declared their will, shall the exercise of the power be withheld from them until a future time. or shall it be given to them immediately? If the Legislature hasthe authority, it is clearly its duty to give the people the immediate benefit of the changes they have sanctioned. In taking back the power to elect, the people did not intend to take it back in abroad, is not borne out by the law, and is contratend and prosecute according to law, the Court | piece-meals. They did not expect to be denied the | dicted by the construction given to the law by the hoice of some of their most important judiciary officers, merely because these officers were already chosen by their agents. They were dissatisfied | plies: with the manner in which their agents had exercised the power, and wished to remedy the abuses they had committed. The desire of the people in the premises being clear, the question to be determined s, has the Legislature the power to declare all the offices within the purview of the amendments vacant? It has. The 6th section of the 6th article of the Constitution expressly gives this power.

It reads as follows: Sec. 6. Judges and Attorneys for the State may e removed from office by a concurrent vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, each House votng separately; but two-thirds of all the members elected to each House must concur in such vote; the vote shall be determined by ayes and noes, and the names of the members voting for or against the Judge or Actorney for the State, together with the cause or causes of removal, shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. The Judge of Attorney for the State, against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with a copy of the cause aleged for his remozal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assemly shall act thereupon.

This is not the impeaching clause of the constitution, but seems to have been designed to meet some emergency like the present one. Its provisions are simple and easily carried out. The proper notice could be served upon every Judge or Attorney General in the State-the cause of removal being the declared wish of the people to resume the elective power- and the Legislature might proceed to designate a time for a general election, all offices being made vacant at that time. It would not be necessary even to repeal the schedule expressly, for viewing it as a mere legislative enactment, any subequent enactment in conflict with it would repeal

The power given to the Legislature by the above clause is an extraordinary one, and it should not be exercised except upon an extraordinary occasion .--The present is an extraordinary oceasion, and strongy calls for its exercise. We believe the people would unanimously sustain their representatives in appealing to it. We believe further that they will sold to a stern accountability those who seek to frustrate their present wishes by legal technicalities

In the foregoing remarks we think we have sustained the following positions: 1st. The power of electing Judges and Attor-

nevs General is entirely taken from the Legislature, and given to the people. 2d. The Governor, under the constitution as amended, has no power to fill any vacancies that have occurred or may occur in the offices within the purview of the amendments-the object of the people being, clearly, to take the selection of their

Judges and Attorneys General into their own

hands in every instance. 3d. That the schedule to the amendments is not a part of the Constitution, but merely a legislative enactment which the present legislature may repeal by ordering a general election by the people.

4th. That the Legislature has the power, under the 6th section of the 6th art, of the Constitution, to vacate at a particular time all the offices within the purview of the amendments. And,

5th. It being manifestly the wish of the people to resume the immediate exercise of the power of e lecting their Judges and Attorneys General, it is the duty of the present Legislature, if it has the a othority, to vacate such offices and order a general

If, then, the schedule is a part of the Constitution and therefore irrepealable by the Legislature, no Mr. JAMES H. YOUNG, of New York, has election by the people can take place until after the b cen appointed Consul to Curacoa. meeting of the next Legislature. In the meantime, the present officers are continued in office until such

A wedding, about to come off at Martinsburg, V a., is the engressing topic in fashionable circles.-T wo daughters of Congressman FAULKNER are to m arry-one to Congressman Bocock and the other to a Mr. Lorr, of New York.

moninst his will or after his death,) must remain unfilled. The Legislature—the 3d and 5th sections of propose of urging upon the government of Great the British steamer, brought many censures upon the 6th article of the Constitution being change I—

B citain the policy and humanity of releasing WM.

has no power from any other clause to fill such va
S surn O'Brins and his suffering patriots from their ship. At Rio Janeiro the Gommodore, we learn, cancies. The Governor has no power to fill them, be independent being held in all parts of this was again declined by the British steamer, the Great Western, (H. B. M. mail steamer,) whereupfor his power to fill vacancies only extends to "those or untry, the proceedings of which are to be transoffices the right of whose appointment is vested in | nr itted to our minister at the court of St. James, the | at this port as stated. Commodore Coe is a brave the Legislature," which is no longer the case in re- H. on. JAMES BUCHANAN.

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

THE KOSZTA AFFAIR.

Some of the whig papers are beginning to pick flaws in the masterly argument of Mr. Marcy in the use of Austria. The National L.t. Rigencer, the printed,
Mr. Nixox, from the Committee on Rules, made conspicuous in this attempt. The True Why, of

"The conclusion to which Mr. Marcy comes to power to elect until a distant period. Such would be a refuse to surrender Koszta to Austria, will command the general approbation of the country. But not so his doctrine, that any forei ner by making the declaration of his intention to become a citizer although he may leave our jurisdiction forthwith is thereby entitled to the rights of citizenship, and the Government is compelled to protect him wherever he may be. If this be the case, the peace of our country is at the mercy of any foreigner, who may choose to take the trouble to come here-make the declaration, and then return to conspire against the Government whose sovereignty he was about to renounce. In Koszta's case, there are circumstant ces, which gave him claim to our protection. He was travelling with an American passport-granted to him by competent authority, and the Govern-

ment is bound in good faith to protect him." Now Mr. Mancy nowhere contends that the mere "declaration of his intention to become a citizen" by ously with them. As thus amended, "the true ex- a foreigner, "entitles him to the rights of citizenship," and that "the Government is thereby compelled to protect him wherever he may be." Mr. Mancy says, on the contrary, that-

"It is not considered that this initiatory step in the process of naturalization invested him with all the civil rights of an American citizen; but it is sufficient for all the purposes of this case to show that he was clothed with an American nationality; and in virtue thereof, the government of the United States was authorized to extend to him its protection at home and abroad. Mr. Hulsemann, as the undersigned believes, falls into a great error-an error fatal to some of his most important conclusions -by assuming that a nation can properly extend its protection only to native born or naturalized citizens. This is not the doctrine of international law. nor is the practice of nations circumscribed within such narrow limits. This law does not, as has been before remarked, complicate questions of this nature by respect for municipal codes. In relation to this subject, it has clear and distinct rules of its own. It gives the national character of the country not only to native born and naturalized citizens, but to all residents in it who are there with, or even without, an intention to become citizens, provided they have a domicil therein. Foreigners may, and often do, acquire a domicil in a country, even though they have entered it with the avowed intention not t become naturalized citizens, but to return to their native land at some remote and uncertain period; and whenever they acquire a domicil, international law at once impresses upon them the national character of the country of that domicil. It is a maxim of international law that domicil confers a national character; it does not allow any one who has a domicil to decline the national character thus conferred it forces it upon him often very much against his will. and to his great detriment. International law looks only to the national character in determining what ountry has the right to protect. If a person goes from this country abroad, with the nationality of the United States, this law enjoins upon other nations to respect him, in regard to protection, as an American citizen. It concedes to every country the right to protect any and all who may be clothed with its

We submit, that this extract can bear no such construction as that put upon it by the Richmond

In reply to a similar objection to Mr. MARCY letter by the National Intelligencer, which had expressed the opinion that "the assertion that the inchoate act of a mere declaration of intention to become a citizen, at once clothes an alien with the rights and privileges of naturalization at home or decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States," the New York Times, a whig paper, re-

We think the Intelligencer does wrong in assuming so unqualifiedly that Secretary Marcy has taken the position it attributes to him, without quoting te passage on which that assumption is based, and on the strength of a first "cursory perusal" of the Secretary's despatch. Our own reading may have been as hasty as our contemporary's, yet it has certainly made on us an impression decidedly adverse to that of the Intelligencer. We understand Secretary Marcy to base the right of Koszta to the protection of our flag on these three considerations: 1. His emigration to our country with a declared and manifestly sincere intention of becoming a citi-

2. His solemn renunciation of all allegiance to the Emperor of Austria, (who had exiled, outlawed, and tried to kill him.) and his formal declaration of his purpose to become a citizen of the United States so soon as our laws would permit him to do so. 3. His application for and reception of a letter of otection from our legation at Constanstinoplehe having returned to Turkey (but not to Autrsia)

zen, enforced by his residence on our soil for nearly

on his own private business. If we have understood the Secretary correctly, the Intelligencer misstates his position in the extract above given-misstates it in such a manner as to weaken the attitude justly taken by our government, and give encouragement to the Austrian despot in pressing an unjust and inadmissable demand May we not hope that the Intelligencer will re-exnine the Secretary's language, and revise its own hasty judgement? If our government is entirely ight in the matter of Koszta-as we feel very sur it is-let us for once exhibit the spectacle of the American people, forgetting all partisan differences, all chronic prejudices, all inborn timidities, and rallying as one man around the government of their sice in the defence of weakness against violence, right against despotism, humanity against oppression. We have warmly sympathized with the Intelligencer in resisting our rulers when they were wrong, and we greatly desire its co-operation in sustaining and encouraging them when they are

SETTLEMENT OF THE KOSZTA AFFAIR.-A letter from Vienna received by the America, and directed to a gentlemen in this city, contains the following interesting information:-The Austrian governmen has given its consent to the liberation of Koszta with the understanding that he should be immediately put on board an American vessel and go ditly to the United States. It was known that Mr. Marsh had proposed an arrangement of that kind to Baron Bruck, and the Austrian government is said to have given its consent, partly because it relieves the French Consul General from the disa greeble engagement to keep Koszta, which be had undertaken for the purpose of saving the city of Smyrna and the shipping in the harbor from imme-diate destruction. The Austrian government, in consenting to this arrangement has expressly reserved its right in case Koszta should return to Turkey, and also considers him still an Austrian subject as long as he shall not be divested of his native na-

tionality in a regular and lawful way .- N. Y. Herald. From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 5. LATE FROM BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.-By the ship Maria, Capt. Little, we have a Pernambuco paper of September 5th, containing advices from Rio Janeiro to August 25th, from Montevideo to the 8th and from Buenos Ayres to the 2d. We have also a letter from Rio Janeiro, announcing the conclusion of an important treaty between the United States and the Argentine Confederation, which is understood to secure the free navigation of the rivor La Plata and its tributaries, and also the right of conscience to our citizens who may sojourn there. Similar privileges are secured to us in Paraguay.

The flurry at Montevideo on the 18th of July was

the affair of a day. The new Ministry, it is stated,

"continue to merit public confidence," and were

much engaged on the financial difficulties of the republic, which were very embarrassing. Among the passengers in the ship Maria, from Pernambuco, is Commodore Coe (with his lady,) who lately commanded the fleet of Gen. Urquiza in the River Plate, and after defeating the Buenos Ayean fleet, and capturing two of their largest vessels, surrendered his own to the Buenos Ayreans. for which service it is said he received \$25,000 in gold and silver. Although peace and the independence of Buenos Avres was secured by this surrender (objects, we think, of unquestionable value.) yet so mercenary appeared the act on the part of the Commodore, that it elicited severe comments from neutrals in the vicinity, as well as in Europe and the United States. Even his reception on board the U.S. ship Jamestown, and his conveyance to Rio Janeiro, after he had been declined by man and has seen much service.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE The Speaker presented the report of the Union the Koszta case, and are suggesting arguments for. Bank: 1200 copies of which were ordered to be

a report; which was ordered to be printed. Mr. REAGAN offered a resolution to refer to the this city, copies from the Richmond Whig the fol- Judiciary Committee the question as to the power of the present Legislature to elect Judges and Attorneys General.

Mr. Ram introduced a resolution referring the same question to a select committee. Mr. Davis offered a resolution providing for the election of a Senator in Congress on the 20th inst. Mr. Fangunanson introduced a resolution providing for a conven ion to count the vote for the con-

stitutional amendments. Mr. Canniger introduced a bill to authorise certain counties to take stock in railroads; Mr. Penging a bill to repeal an act passed 26th

Mr. Nave a bill giving further time to run out entries and obtain grants; Mr. Dunlar, of Shelby: a bill to amend the charter of the Pigeon Roost and Chulahoma Turnpike Company; which were severally passed first read

Mr. Rem, from the Committee to wait on the Architect, reported verbally the opinion of the architect that the echo in the hall would be removed on the introduction of tinck window cartains and carpets; and Mr. Reid offered a resolution to this effect; which, the rule being suspended was adopted. The bill to repeal an act entitled an act to proteet the homestead, was read the second time and

laid on the table. The bill to repeal the 20th section of the act of 27th February, 1852, passed 3d reading. The Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-mor

HOUSE-AFTERNOON SESSION. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.

Mr. Brown, of Monroe, presented a memorial from the Bar of E. Tennessee, praying the estab-lishment of an additional Chancery district. Mr. BULLEN, of Greene, chairman of the commit tee appointed to wait upon the Governor elect, &c., reports that they have performed the duties assigned them, and that Monday, the 18th inst., was named by him as the day most convenient for the ceremony of Inauguration, and that Gov. Campbell would be in attendance.

Mr. Baows, of Munroe, presented a report from the Hon. E. Alexander, on the subject of School Lands in Monroe county. The unfinished business of Monday was taken up,

being the resolution of the gentleman from Jeffer son, in relation to the door keeper's report, &c. Mr. Opent, of Sullivan, introduced a resolution proposing to raise a joint select committee, to whom everything on the subject of tippling and tippling houses should be referred. Mr. Thomeson, of Wilson, introduced a resolu-

tion proposing that the papers of the city be furnished the members at public expense. Mr. Brows, of Monroe, introduced a resolution proposing to raise a joint committee -three on part of the House and two on the part of the Senate-to enquire and report in regard to the constitutional

Mr. Carrott, of Lawrence, introduced a resolut'on provid ng tha each member should be furnished with two papers, and no more, except at his own Mr. Lang, of Chilborne, introduced a resolution

proposing to let the public printing to the lowest bidder. Rule suspended and resolution failed. The Report of the Superintendant of the Penitentiary was taken up and read. Mr. Sykes, of Maury, introduced the following

Preamble and Resolutions: Whereas, it is the duty and policy of every wis: Government, to encourage and improve the Mechanic Arts by all the means within its power; and whereas, the present system of penitentiary labor is eminently calculated to inflict serious pecuniary injury upon a large and highly industrious portion of community, by creating competition between the mechanics and the convicts in the Penitentiary, and also tends to degrade labor, and to discourage the Mechanic Arts and is therefore a subject well grounded complaint, operating, as it does, as a sore grievance upon that numerous and highly valuable portion of our citizens, who cont bute so much to the well being and strength of the State. There-

Resolved, That it is the true pelicy of the State not to permit the labor of the convicts in the Penitentiary to be brought into competition with that of the mechanics of the State,

Resolved. That the committee on the Penitentiary be instructed to enquire into the expediency and necessity of so changing the present system of Penitentiary labor as to remedy existing evils, and to prevent the convicts from being taught the mechanic trades. Resolved. That in the event of the establiment

of another Penitentiary, either in East or West Tennessee, or of the enlargement of the present building, that the same committee be instructed to enquire, whether the making of raildroad iron, the ufacture of bagging and rope, or the working on public roads, might not be profitably and advantageously substituted for the present system of labor, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise Mr. Fannoron, of Shelby, introduced a bill to incorporate the great Central, North and South

allroad Company; passed first reading.

Mr. Brown, of Monroe, introduced a bill to dispense with commissions in taking depositions, and other purposes; referred. Mr. Lank, of Claibourne, introduced a bill to

repeal an Act, passed on the 2d February, 1852, protecting the Homestead. Mr. Maxwell, of Perry, introduced a bill to change the place of comparing the votes in Perry and Decatur.

Mr. Brown, of Monroe, introduced a bill to establish the Fifth Chancery District in the State of Tennessee. Senate's resolution providing for the payment of officers engaged in organization of the two Louses;

Resolution proposing to bring on the election of Comptroller, on Saturday the 15th inst; adopted, The resolution proposing to bring on the election of Judge for the - Jedicial district, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Sygns, referred to the

Indiciary committee. Resolution proposing to bring on the election of Public Printers, was taken up and amended so as to fix Saturday 15th inst., as the day, and passed. Resolution proposing to go into the election of Register of the Land Office for Middle Tennessee, Mr. Smrn, of Davidson, moved to amend by in-

serting the 18th instead of the 17th; amendment made and resolution adopted. Mr. Batter, of Montgomery, introduced a bill to epeal a law of the last session on the subject of

Mr. Ougas moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, which the House refused to do. And the bill was put upon its passage on the second reading and passed 39 to 31.

Bill to give further time to perfect land titles. taken up and passed second reading. Bill to create the office of Geologist taken up, and on motion of Mr. Hussam, referred to a select

Mr. Sykes, of Maury, introduced a resolution giving specified instructions to the Judiciary Committee; rule suspended, resolution passed.

LIFE OF CAPP. WM. B. ALLEN,-This is the title of a work just issued from our office. The completion of the life of Capt. ALLEN was ommenced by Dr. W. P. Rowles, and finished by our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, and contains a number of Essays and Speeches by Capt. ALLEN.

It is known to most of readers, that W.s. B. AL-LEN fell at the storming of Monterey, while leading his gallant company, the Laureneeburg Blues at that memorable engagement. The citizens of Tennessee, but more especially every member of the "Bloody First" (Col. Campbell's Regiment,) should do himself the honor of procuring a copy of this work, and preserving it as a memento of their gallant comrade in arms, who fell "with his feet to the wall and his face to the foe." Mr. Ramser, who was a member of the Blues

and lost an arm at Monterey, has been appointed as an agent for the sale of the Book, and persons desirous of procuring a copy can do so by applying to him. He will be in the city of Nashville for a few weeks,—Columbia Herald.

We learn from the Hickman Aryus that a man named John Hicks, who had killed his wife and shot his father-in-law, (Mr. David House,) in Haywood county, Tenu., was pursued and arrested at Lovelaceville, Ballard county, Kentucky, on Monday

Hick's wife had refused to live with him and had and from 2 to 4 P. M. gone to her father's, and he (Hicks) went after her, and, a difficulty arising between the parties, he shot Mr. House and then killed his wife. He will be Clothing for Boys from 4 to 16 ever offered for sale in the Mr. House and then killed his wife. He will be taken back to Tennessee and be properly "done for," no doubt .- Lauisville Journal.

The New York Crystal Palace is to be closed the last of December.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

JOHN GREENE

First Night of the Colebrated Oviginal CAMPBELL MINSTRELS. THURSDAY EVENING, October 18, 1852. The performance will commence with

HYDROPHA, Consisting of Songs, Dances, Overtures, &c.-by the After which, the popular Farce of the

MAID OF MUNSTER. To be followed by A POT POURI-by the Campbell Minstrels,

PROC Office open from 9, A. M., to 12 M.; and from 3 to 5, P. M., the seats may be secured.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—Box and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, (second class,) 30 cts; Colored B. x, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Deers open at 7. Performance to commence at 714 n check.

SHAKING QUAKERS.

THE undersigned will sell forty Mules, well broke and gentle, ranging from 4 to 8 years old, all in good condition, to the highe-t-hidder, on the Public Square in Nashville, Tenn, on SATURDAY, October 22d nes, &e., &e.

Persons wishing to buy Mules, Carts or Wagons, will do well to attend this sale, which will be positive and without reserve, to the highest hidder, for Cash, or first rate Bankable paper, at 4 months, with such endon signed may require. DR. LIBBY'S PILE GINTMENT

I S PREPARED for the Gralenburg Company by Dr. BENNANI LIBER, of New Hampshire. He is a Physician eighty-eight years of age, and has for the last sixty-three is used this Ointment in his practice. A cure is war-This is sufficient to induce every person suffering under This is sufficient to induce every person suffering under this disease to try it. Price per Bottle \$1.

The Vegetable Pfils, prepared by the Gralenburg Company, are used constantly by bundreds of thousands, who attest their value.

The true operation of Medicine is to give increased activity

The true operation of Medicine is to give increment activity to the means possessed by Nature for the removal of the causes of disease. For all billious disorders, Costiveness, Imperfect Digostion, Beforent Action of the Rowels, Liver Complaints, Headache. Activity of the Stomach, &c. Price 25 cents per Box, with full directions. For sale by all Druggist. oct13 ALEX. McKENZIE, Agent. NEW BOOKS. JUST received an additional supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, in all the various departments of education, N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock, CHARLES W. SMITH,

41 College street, SHADY SIDE; or, Life in a Country Parsonnes, SUNNY SIDE; or, Life of a Minister's Wife, BEHAVIOR BOOK, for Ladies, by Miss Leslie, MIND AND THE EMOTIONS, by Wm. Cooke, M. D.

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near Demandrane street, the lot fronts 100 feet or more street and runs back about 200 feet. The House firstrate seiler, which will be sold for of cash, balance in The above will be divided to suit purchasers. For particulars apply to R. A. BALLOWE, Gen'l Ag't,, octili v No. 17 Deader ek st.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION SONS OF TEMPERENCE. THE eighth annual Celebration of the order of the Sons of Temperance will take place in this city on THURS-DAY the train inst., by a public procession at a o'clock P. M. The Committee of Armingements respectfully invite the Subordinare Divisions of the city and surrounding counties, together with the Grand and Subordinare Temples of Honor, and Cadets of Temp erance, to unite with the Grand Division on that occasion. For particulars of procession see hand

hills of the day.

The annual Address before the order will be delivered on Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Mckendree Church by Lev. Dr. Twiction, Grand-Chaplain of Lonsiana. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

A. S. CURREY. S50 REWARD. We will give the above Reward State, for the apprehension and debrery to Dables & Porter, at Nashville, or safely lodged in juli so that we can get im, our man FRANK, who is of black complexion, at years old, 5 feet sinches high, weighs 160 lbs; bushy y head, wide mouth, treth unusually wide apart, an appearance of having the scurvey. We bought he Mr. Jourden, of Rathertord county, Tenn. WHITWORTH & TAYLOR.

BROWN SHEETINGS, -100 bales 44 Alsonia For sale by the bale only, W. H. GORDON & CO. LARGE SALE OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, October 19th and 20th, 1833. We will call the attention of our city and country trade to this Sole which will comprise one of the best assorted. Stock of Goods ever offered in this market. As the selection is entirely new, buyers will find market. As the selection is orthwly new buyers will find at this sale a larger variety than has ever been offered at any one sale. In part as follows: Black, Brown and Blue Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black, Blue and Fancy Satimetts, Twoeds, Jeans and Kerseya, Pilot Cloths, Blue, Brown, Red and White blankers, Pilot Cloths, Blue, Brown, Red and White blankers, Pilot and Fancy Siks, Satim d'Chence, Pilot and Fancy Satim do, Sik Velvets, Fine all Wool French Merimos, English do, Coburg Cloths, Plain and Figured Alpaceas, Red, Green and Yellow Flannel, all Wool Clouk Living, Canton Flannels, Munhaud Lane, Cotton Velerot, Living, Claubon Flannels, Munhaud Lane, Cotton Velvets, Lincies, Ginghams, Jackonetts, Swiss Cross Bar Muslins, Cambrics, Bishop Lawns, Victoria do Dotted Swiss, Apron and Red Checks, Hickory Shirting, English and American Prints, Curtain and Oil Prints, Bleach and Brown Drills, Black and Brown Domestic, Tick-Bleach and Brown Draits, Back and Brown Demestic, Tickings, Canvass and Vest Paddings, Merino and Cotton Under Shirts and Drawers, Silk, Lambewoot, Merino and Cotton Hose, Silk, Linen and Cotton Lace, do, Edging, Canton crape, Merino and Lama Shawls, Silk Linen and Cotton Threads, Suspenders, Buttons, Tapes, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Pins, Needles, Guns and Pistols, Silk, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Fidtles, Looking Glasses, Boots, Shoss etc. etc.

Shoes, etc. etc. TERMS OF SALE. All sums under \$200, Cash; all over \$200, on a credit of FUTURE SALES. Oct. 19 and 20 Dec. 7 and 8-21 and 22.

Oct. 19 and 2)

Nov. 9 and 10—23 and 24

Sale every Thursday evening through the year. C. FOX. Anctioneer. BANK OF NASHVILLE. SIGHT and time drafts bought and sold on all accessable

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Rich Dress Goods. Rich Plaid Check do Elegant Plaid Cashmeres Plain Mons, de Laines: Plaid Poplins; Rob Roy Silks; English and German Merino Neat de Laines

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